Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1825. [NO. 63.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm. Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorised to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 26, 1825.—3mt72

WINDSOR AND *FANCY CHAIR MAKING.*

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

Patent Corn-Sheller,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.
Charlotte, Oct. 29, 1825.—57ff

State of North-Carolina,

Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.

Woody Burge vs. Elizabeth Burge. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.
3m74—price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns vs. Henry Yarboro. } Org'l. Atta't. levied on land; and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro summoned as guarnishees.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*
3m73—pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman. } Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian* and *Catawba Journal*, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, *Clerk.*
59—3m—pr. adv. $4.

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that the exercises of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Cottrell and Lady. A large and convenient brick building, located in one of the most healthy situations in this village, has been erected, which will be occupied by the Rev. T. Cottrell and family. Ample funds for the support of this Institution, have been placed in the hands of the Trustees by the liberal donations of the citizens of Charlotte and its immediate vicinity, who stand pledged, as well as the Trustees, for its respectability. The Trustees feel assured, from the high recommendations of Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, with which they have been furnished from the most unquestionable sources, and from their long experience in the management of Institutions of this kind, that those who feel a lively interest in the success of this Academy will not be disappointed. The various branches of Female Education, both literary and ornamental, will be taught; and the most unremitting attention is pledged to the manners and morals of the pupils. Boys, not exceeding ten years old, will be admitted. The first session will close on the fifteenth of June, and the next session commence on the next day and close on the 15th of November. Boarding can be had in respectable families in town, at forty dollars per session.—Terms of tuition, in the literary branches, per session, $10 00. The ornamental branches will be taught upon the following terms, viz:

Muslin Work and Marking, pr. Session,		$5
Embroidery,	do	10
Drawing and Painting, on paper,	do	10
do do on velvet,	do	10
Music on the Piano,	do	20

Each payable in advance.

N. B. A few pupils can be accommodated with board at the Academy.

DAVID R. DUNLAP,
JOHN IRWIN,
WM. J. ALEXANDER, } *Committee.*
4i64

☞The editors of the Camden Chronicle and Western Carolinian, will give the above advertisement *four* insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts for payment.

☞A meeting of the Trustees of the *Charlotte Academy* will be held at the Court-House in this place on Saturday, the 31st of December instant. A general attendance is requested.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAY-STREET FAYETTEVILLE,

Offer for sale, just received—

75 Bbls. Muscovado SUGAR,
125 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
1500 bush'ls Liverpool Salt,
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
20 bags Pepper,
20 do Spice,
15 do Race Ginger,
10 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
10 do Tanner's Oil,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
1 do Share Moulds,
2 do Sheet Iron,
2000 lbs. Blistered Steel,
1000 do German do
500 do Cast-Steel,
175 kegs wrought & cut Nails, & Brads,
30 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 do 8-10 and 10-12 Glass,
100 bags Shot,
75 kegs FFF and FF Powder,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do Writing Paper,
3 tons Logwood,
3 hhds. Copperas,
200 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
200 do Spanish Indigo,
1500 do Madder,
2500 do Alum,
1500 do Salt Petre,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging.

With an assortment of Patent MEDICINES, and PAINTS, dry and in oil.

Also, a complete assortment of

Wool Machine Cards,

always on hand.
October, 1825.—2mt65

AT PUBLIC SALE,

A FIRST RATE FARM.

THE subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on the 31st of December instant, at the store of J. H. Houston, Iredell county, N. C. that

TRACT OF LAND,

(commonly called the Leeper tract,) lying in York District, South-Carolina, on the Catawba river, and containing about

One Thousand and Sixty-six Acres.

The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the cotton planter; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber, living near centre meeting-house, Iredell county.

A. J. WORKE.
December 1, 1825.—4t63

☞The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, will publish the above three weeks; and the editor of the *Western Carolinian* will make the alteration as above, in the advertisement in his paper, and continue it till day of sale; and forward their respective accounts to the Post-master at Mt. Mourne, for payment.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

North-Carolina Telegraph.

THE Editor of the North-Carolina Telegraph gives information to all concerned, that he expects the publication of his paper to commence the first week in January next. Those persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns of subscribers' names, at the farthest, by the 15th of December. Papers directed to the Post-Office in Fayetteville, by private conveyance or by mail, will be duly attended to.

The Editor would do injustice to his own feelings not to express his warmest gratitude, for the liberal encouragement he has already received. If any thing were wanting to confirm his conviction of the necessity and importance of such a publication, the patronage he has received from all classes of society and from every part of the State would certainly do it.

It is hoped that all who wish to possess the paper from its commencement will immediately send in their names, either by giving them to those who have proposals, or by leaving them with any Post-Master who will forward them.—The present expectation is, to publish in pamphlet form, containing 16 pages a week, making a volume of 832 pages a year; so that those who take the work from its commencement, may file away for future usefulness a greater mass of religious, political, and literary intelligence than can, perhaps, be collected in any other way, with so little expense.

Ministers of the Gospel throughout the State are requested to make known to their congregations the anticipated commencement of this paper, and to encourage all who wish to subscribe to it without delay.

It is believed that if those who have already taken a deep interest in this object were respectively to exert their influence a little farther, that a subscription sufficiently large would be obtained to ensure the continuance of a Journal so much needed. Upon this influence the Editor confidently calculates, and promises his best exertions to meet the public expectation.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23.

MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of five miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, $8 each. JOHN MACRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

☞Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

HAVE received their Fall Importation of DRY GOODS; which they offer to responsible country dealers, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any house in the United States.

Their assortment comprises almost every article, of foreign or domestic manufacture, that is required in a Country Store in North-Carolina.
November 1, 1825.—5t63

Pay up your Accounts.

ALL persons who are indebted to the firm of Kendrick & Abernathy, or to Green Kendrick individually, are requested to make immediate payment, either in *Cash*, or *Cotton*.—Those who have purchased goods from us for the last twelve months, have got them at cash prices, and generally to be paid for in a very short time; which we hope will induce them to be punctual in the discharge of their respective accounts. We will either take cotton at a fair price here, or at the Charleston price, deducting freight and charges; consequently all who wish to pay, can do so without any loss to themselves.

KENDRICK & ABERNATHY.
Dec. 7, 1825. 3i63

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST, on Friday night, the 2d instant, at a meeting-house in Iredell county, on the mountain road between Charlotte and Statesville, a Red Morocco Pocket Book with six pockets, containing one note of $58 33⅓ with three dollars and some few cents, credited on the back, against George Baker; another note of a dollar and some cents, which I had lifted, having the names still to it; likewise, three receipts for taxes, two printed and one written. Also, four dollars in money, being a single four dollar bill. A reward of three dollars will be given to any one who may find, and will deliver said Pocket Book, with its contents, to me; and all persons are forewarned from trading for the above notes. EPHRAIM MITCHELL.
Dec. 8, 1825. 3t63

DESULTORY.

HENRY CLAY.

The following precious *morceau*, we believe, will not only excite the admiration of the friends of Mr. Secretary Clay, but will also present a beautiful specimen of the most distinguishing characteristic of this great man. A few years since, shortly after the agitation of the famous compensation bill in Congress, Mr. Clay, who voted in favor of this bill, upon returning home to his constituents, found a formidable opposition arrayed against his re-election. After addressing the prople from the Hustings, previous to the opening of the poll, he stepped down into the crowd, where he met an old and influential friend of his named Scott, one of the first settlers of Kentucky, and of course, in his younger days, a great huntsman. This gentleman, stepping up, addressed Mr. Clay as follows: "Well, well, Harry, I've been with you in six troubles; I am sorry I must now desert you in the seventh; you have voted for that miserable *compensation bill*; I must now turn my back upon you." "Is it so, friend Scott? Is this the only objection?" "It is." "We must get over it the best way we can.—You are an old huntsman?" "Yes." "You have killed many a fat bear and buck?" "Yes." "I believe you have a very good rifle?" "Yes, as good a one as ever cracked." "Well, did you ever have a fine fat buck before you, when your gun snapped?" "The like of that has happened." "Well now, friend Scott, did you take that faithful rifle and break it all to pieces on the very next log you came to—or did you pick the flint and try it again?" The tear stood in the old man's eyes. The chord was touched. "No, Harry, I picked the flint and tried her again—and I'll try you again—give us your hand." We need scarcely say that the welkin rung with the huzzaing plaudits of the bystanders. Clay was born off the hustings and re-elected.

Can any good thing come out of Naze ?

In the midst of the dry, dull, dogmatizing "Political Disquisition No. 14," of Mr. Ritchie's everlasting corresponendt, we find the following prettily turned compliment to the President's farewell address to the Nation's Guest. It is like a diamond on a dunghill—a sudden coruscation showing more hideous the surrounding darkness. We wonder if Mr. Ritchie read "Disquisitions No. 14," before it went to his compositors! If he did, there are some hopes of him. Speaking of Mr. ADAMS's farewell to LAFAYETTE, the correspondent of the Enquirer calls it a "beautiful, sentimental farewell address: An address highly honourable to President A. and to his country: An address, so fraught with the sensibilities of the heart and the wisdom of the head, with incidents so happily chosen, and so beautifully portrayed, that every disapproving American patriot, on other occasions, would upon the instant, and upon the occasion, become disarmed of every hostile feeling, and own himself proud thus to be represented by the Nation's President." *Nat. Journal.*

The following article, from the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, of the 24th, discloses a state of things which has been much apprehended, and, we may add, has been actually produced, by *too much* apprehension.

"*Commercial Distress.*—The distress which exists in the money market in New-York, exceeds all that has been known for many years past. Within a few days, no less than *seven* failures have occurred in that city, which are of sufficient importance to hamper and injure, if not to prostrate several commercial houses, hitherto enjoying great confidence and credit. We take no pleasure in stating these facts, but the truth is known, and it is folly and impropriety to conceal it. Failures have taken place in New York, during the week, for immense amounts. The scarcity of money has been increased by the limitation of the circulating medium, caused by the refusal of the Banks of that city to receive the notes of good country Banks, so that heavy discounts have been suffered. Nor are we without our failures in Philadelphia, although, compared with the foregoing, they are not so many in number, nor are they for such heavy amounts. But a season of difficulty and pressure has visited us. Our banks, generally distinguished for their prudence and caution, now refuse discounts, where they formerly bestowed their favors, if such they may be called, without the least hesitation or apprehension. As an incident to this subject, it may be mentioned, that goods are sent from New York to the Philadelphia auctions, in order to raise cash, which sell from 15 to 20 per cent. less than the usual auction cash prices, because our dealers are unable to obtain funds through the banks, that they may enter upon speculation."

DISGRACEFUL.—We learn from the Philadelphia Gazette of Monday that "a transaction as disgraceful to the perpetrators, as it was disastrous to the sufferers, occurred on Sunday evening at the African Church, on Sixth street, above Lombard.—Just as the preacher for the evening was concluding his discourse, several young, well dressed, white men, presented themselves at the door, with segars in their mouths, and demanded admission. This was refused till they threw away their segars, when they entered swearing "vengeance against the negroes," and proceeding to the lower stove on the men's side of the house, threw in a quantity of salt mixed with Cayenne pepper. They then retired. Immediately afterwards a disagreeable smell was perceived which was quickly followed by a difficulty of breathing. The most violent sneezing and coughing was heard in every part of the house, and the dread of strangulation became general. The cry of fire was raised, and the assembled multitude, amounting in all it is said to more than two thousand, rushed towards the different doors and windows, overturning the benches, and trampling under feet those persons who were so unfortunate as to fall. The scene is more easily conceived than described. The confusion lasted for many minutes, and the agonizing screams of the sufferers drew the people together from a distance of several squares. One woman, *Catharine Williams*, was taken from under a pile of bodies, and died immediately afterwards. Another, we are informed, died this morning. Several others were severely wounded; and many slightly injured. The nature of the composition used by the young men, was discovered from a paper containing a parcel of it which one of them dropped on the floor. The poor coloured people think that if the windows and doors had not been opened immediately, the whole congregation would have been strangled." *Baltimore Patriot.*

Adventures of a note.—On the 16th instant a certain house in this city, then in good circumstances, called at the Manhattan Bank, to take up their note, which, according to their memorandum book, fell due that day, for $12,500, but on application at the bank, they were assured by the clerk that no such note was there; they then applied to the endorser to learn what bank it was lodged in, and were informed the Manhattan Bank. Back they went to the Manhatten, and receiving the same answer as before, they desisted from any further search. But on the 21st inst. they received a notice, that the note had become due, and was so on the 16th, but that it had been entered by the mistake of the clerk as arriving at maturity on the 21st. But alas! in the meantime the house had become bankrupt, owing to the misfortune of a distant firm. Quere. The endorser having been by this accident exonerated, who bears the loss?

N. Y. Post.

It is said that the action between Jonathan Russell and Seth Hunt is not likely to be tried at all. The New-Hampshire Sentinel states that Mr. Russell's counsel did not like the returned commission from France, especially the testimony of a particular witness, Mr. Beasely.

By a report made to the Corporation of Boston, it appears that the daily consumption of water in that city is 1,600,000 gallons. It is proposed to supply the city from Spot Pond, in Stoneham, which contains 220 acres, and is 8 miles distant. The expense of condocting it through iron pipes, including reservoirs, &c. is estimated at about $600,000, exclusive of the purchase of the pond.

The Richmond Whig annouces, with much satisfaction, that HENRY LEE, Esq. (son of the late General H. LEE,) is engaged in preparing a History of the Campaign of 1814, on the Niagara frontier, with which view he has already collected, from the highest sources, a body of important and authentic materials.

Bleeding at the Lungs.—It is stated (says the N. York Evening Post) with unshaken confidence, and as the result of actual and repeated experience, that half a tumbler of gin sling, well covered with powdered nutmeg, proves a speedy and efficacious styptic in that dangerous and alarming complaint, a bleeding of the lungs. It was the discovery of accident, but has never been known to fail, though other means have been resorted to in vain.

NEWTON CANNON, formerly a member of Congress, from Tennessee, and WILLIE BLOUNT, have addressed letters to the Editor of the Nashville Whig, announcing themselves as candidates for the office of Governor of that state, at the next election, which takes place in the summer of 1827.

CONGRESS.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6.—Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the 30th rule for conducting the business of the Senate be so amended, that, instead of a committe of Commerce and Manufactures, there be two standing committees, one of Commerce and one of Manufactures.

Mr. Van Buren, of New-York, gave notice that on Tuesday next he should ask leave to introduce a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to Roads and Canals.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.—The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Dickerson, which proposes to divide the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, was next taken up, and adopted—Ayes 20—Noes 9.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, then submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Mr. J. wished the Senate would consider the resolution at once, as the subject had been often before them, and had been amply discussed. Some objection was made to its being taken up and acted on, in consequence of which, Mr. J. moved that it lie on the table, to be taken up in its regular order.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.—Mr. Hayne submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States ought to be established.

The resolution offered on Wednesday by Mr. Ruggles was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the 30th rule of the Senate be amended, by adding to it the following: 'and a committee to consist of five members on Roads and Canals.'

The resolution offered by Mr. Findlay, of Penn. "for the appointment of a committee on Agriculture," was next taken up for consideration, and after some debate, agreed to.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.—The following Standing Committees were announced from the Chair:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Macon, Tazewell, Gaillard, Mills, and White.

On Finance.—Messrs. Smith, Berrien, Holmes, Hayne, and Woodbury.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Lloyd of Mass. Van Dyke, Johnston of Lou. Williams, and Edwards.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Findlay, Lloyd of Mass. and Clayton.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Findlay, Lloyd of Md. Branch, Woodbury, and Bouligny.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Harrison, Benton, Chandler, Hendricks, and Johnson of Ky.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Chandler, Branch, Knight, Harrison, and Bell.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hayne, Williams, Seymour, Robbins, and Kane.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Barton, Thomas, Eaton, King, and Van Dyke.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, White, King, Edwards, and Cobb.

On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Chase, M'Ilvaine, and Clayton.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Van Buren, Holmes, Rowan, Berrien, and Mills.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Johnston of Lou. Thomas, M'Ilvaine, and Willey.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Noble, Chase, Marks, Cobb, and Ellis.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Lloyd of Md. Rowan, Noble, Eaton, and Bouligny.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Seymour, Kane, and Hendricks.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Marks, Willey, and Ellis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.—Mr. Hemphill presented a memorial, signed by Delegates from the States of Rhode-Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South-Carolina, in behalf of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army, for "renewing their claim for the compensation which was stipulated as the reward of those services and sacrifices, which, without a boast," the memorialists observe, "they may be allowed to say, contributed to secure the peace, happiness, and sovereignty of the United States;" and moved that the memorial be referred to a select committee, and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. *M'Duffie* offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed:

Resolved, That for the purpose of electing the President and Vice-President of the U. States, the Constitution ought to be so amended, that a uniform system of voting by districts shall be established in all the States; and that the Constitution ought to be further amended in such manner as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving upon the respective Houses of Congress.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare and report a joint resolution, embracing the aforesaid objects.

Mr. Ingham offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie one day on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this House (if not incompatible with the public interest) the Documents and Proceedings of the Naval Court Martial in the case of Captain Charles Stewart—also the documents and proceedings of the Naval Court Martial in the case of Lieutenants Joshua R. Sands, and William M. Hunter.

The following is an abstract from the list of Committees appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. M'Lane of Del. Cook, Stevenson, M'Duffie, Dwight, Marvin, and Brent.

Claims.—Messrs. Williams, M'Coy, Whittlesey, James Wilson, Barber of Con. Martindale, and Owen.

Commerce.—Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Cambreleng, Reed, Thompson of Ga. Mangum, and Wurtz.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Webster, Livingston, Buchanan, Wright, Clarke, Dayton, and Dorsey.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Mallary, Condict, Connor, Wickliffe, Davis, White, and Burgess.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Harris, Hallock, Meech, Merwin, Wilson of S. C. and Taylor of Va.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Cocke, M'Kee, McLean of Oh. Buckner, Taliaferro, M'Manus, and Miner.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Forsyth, Crowninshield, Trimble, Archer, Worthington, Everett, and Stevenson of Pa.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Hamilton, Mitchell of Md. Houston, Tattnall, Vance, Lincoln, and Ward.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Storrs, Holcombe, Bartlett, Saunders, Markley, Fr. Johnson, and Sands.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hemphill, Bucher, Stewart, Adams of N. Y. Henry, Haynes, and Ingersoll.

National University and Observatory.—Messrs. Mercer, Carter, Verplank, Edwards of Pa. Letcher, Sawyer, and Woods of O.

Executive Departments.—Messrs. Webster, M'Lean of Del. Forsyth, Hemphill, Crowninshield, Livingston, and Frs. Johnson.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.—Mr. Wilson, of Edgecombe, presented a bill to regulate the Tarborough Academy, and for other purposes; also, a bill to legitimate Louisa Lodge and Dolly Lodge, and Wm. Adams, of Edgecombe county. Which bills were read the first time.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to advance the administration of Justice in Courts of Equity, and Mr. Dowd moved for its indefinite postponement, which was not agreed to—Yeas 25, Nays 30. The bill then passed its second reading.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.—On motion of Spaight of Craven, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision for the better preservation of Justices' Judgments and Executions, where slaves shall be sold to satisfy the same.

SATURDAY, DEC. 10.—The bill vesting in the people the right of electing Sheriffs was read, and on the question shall the bill pass; there being 28 for, and 28 against it, the Speaker voted in the negative. The bill, therefore, was rejected.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.—Mr. Williams presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Beaufort county, on the subject of free schools; which was referred to the committee on Education.

The bill to repeal part of the act of 1806, entitled "An act to revise the militia laws of this state relative to infantry," was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. M'Dowell, of Burke, indefinitely postponed.

The engrossed bill to cede to the United States Oak Island, or so much thereof as shall be purchased by the United States for the purpose of erecting a fortification at the mouth of the Cape Fear: and the bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Davidson and Rowan, were read the second and third times, and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill more effectually to suppress Sabbath breaking, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Speight, of Greene, indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Speight, of Greene, the Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Davidson, of Mecklenburg, in the Chair, on the bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly. After some time spent therein, the committee rose, and reported the said bill without amendment.—The bill was then read the second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed. [This bill enacts that the General Assembly shall meet on the last Monday in December, 1826; and thereafter, on the 2d Monday in January.]

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.—Mr. Pickett, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill directing the manner in which dowers shall hereafter be laid off, without amendment; and the said bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Pickett, from the same committee, reported the bill to provide for the better government of the town of Lincolnton; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Pickett, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant, directing an inquiry into the expediency of amending the law of descents reported that it is inexpedient to amend said law. Concurred in.

Mr. Love presented the following resolutions, which were read and laid on the table:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Commons of the state of North-Carolina, That the government of the United States, in a treaty it made with certain Cherokee Indians on the 26th of February, 1819, for lands in this state, having agreed to allow a reservation of 640 acres to each head of an Indian family residing within the ceded territory, who should choose to become citizens of the United States in manner stipulated in said treaty, did, without the consent of this state, appropriate a considerable part of the most valuable land of the territory acquired under the treaty to the use of the said Indians, which lands belonged exclusively to this state; and that, to prevent any difficulty arising under the treaty, or dissatisfaction to the Indians, with sentiments of respect and attachment to the government of the Union, and with a view to that humane and liberal policy which has always distinguished the conduct of the United States towards the Indians tribes, this state has purchased, at a full and fair price, the interest and estate of the said Indians in the aforesaid lands reserved for the sum of $19,940, which has been paid in equitable proportions and to the entire satisfaction of the said Indians, and which sum ought to be refunded to this state by the United States.

Resolved, that this state having ceded to the United States a large tract of country on the waters of the Mississippi, which constitutes a valuable portion of the public lands, the government of the United States ought, upon principle of moral justice, to extinguish, as soon as may be practicable, the Indian title to the balance of lands in this state, upon which a part of the Cherokee Indians now reside; and that the said government be requested to give this subject an early consideration.

Resolved, that the Senators from this state in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the Representatives requested to make application to Congress for an appropriation of money for the objects aforesaid; and that they be requested to co-operate with the Legislature in such manner as may seem to them expedient, and compatible with the honor and interest of this state.

Resolved, that the Governor of this state be requested to transmit to each of the Senators and Representatives from this state in Congress a copy of the aforesaid resolutions.

Mr. Sanders presented a bill to amend the several acts, regulating proceedings in Courts of Equity; and Mr. Love a bill to revive and continue in force, for the time therein mentioned, the act of 1824, entitled "An act to alter and amend the act of 1823, entitled 'An act for the relief of such persons as may become purchasers of the Cherokee Lands, sold under the authority of this state. Which bills passed their first reading.

The bill to incorporate the Gold Company was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Seawell, postponed indefinitely—yeas 37, nays 17.

The bill more effectually to secure Bank Debts in all cases where the statute of limitation might be plead, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Pickett, postponed indefinitely.

A message from the other House, proposing to ballot on Friday next for seven Counsellors of State, and stating that Peter Browne, Meshack Franklin, Gideon Alston, John M'Dowell, of Rutherford, Geo. W. Jeffreys, Wm. Blackledge and Thomas Manny, are in nomination. Agreed to.

The Senate proceeded to the third reading of the bill to advance the administration of justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish a Court for that purpose.—Mr. Seawell moved to strike out the word "Nashville," in the 11th line of the 7th section, and insert in lieu thereof "Raleigh." Not agreed to. On motion of Mr. Joiner, the words "and the like causes of the county of Pitt shall be transferred for trial to the Court to be held by this act at Newbern," were added to the 2d section. Further amendment was made to the bill on motion of Mr. Seawell, and the question recurring on its passage, it was decided in the negative—yeas 21, nays 35.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6. The bill to incorporate the Agricultural Society of Stokes County, was read the second and third times, and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Bain,

Resolved, that the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the propriety of classing the militia of this state into two classes: the first class to consist of effective men from the age 18 to 35 years; the second class to consist of effective men from the age of 35 to 45 years; that the effective men constituting the first class shall be subject to military duty as now by law required; that the effective men composing the second class be only held bound to do military duty on days of regimental or general reviews.

Resolved, further, that the same committee inquire into the expediency of placing the public arms, not otherwise disposed of, in the hands of the militia of the first class, to be used by them under the same rules, restrictions and regulations as the several acts relative to public arms require; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.—A message from the Senate, stating their agreement to the amendments made in the bill to amend the several Acts of Assembly, for extending and improving the state road leading from Wilkesborough to the foot of Laurel Hill. Whereupon the said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Surry county, on the subject of a mill-dam, reported that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer thereof. Concurred in.

The following bills, from the Senate, passed their first reading: The bill for improving the navigation of Perquimons River above Newby's Bridge; the bill to establish a poor house in Burke; and the bill making compensation to the jurors of the Superior and County Courts of Ashe.

The report of the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to annex part of the counties of Rutherford and Burke to Buncombe, recommending its rejection, was read and concurred in.

Ordered that the bill to repeal the act of 1819, entitled "An act to create a fund for Internal Improvement, and to establish a Board for the management thereof," lie on the table.

Mr. Bain presented a bill to amend and explain the 8th section of the act of 1784, empowering the County Courts of the several counties in the state to order the laying out of public roads, &c. which was read the first time.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.—Mr. Matthews presented a bill to authorize the building of a Toll Bridge over Cape-Fear river at or near the place where a direct line from Fayetteville to Raleigh would cross the same, and to incorporate a company for that purpose; and Mr. Webb, a bill to increase the tax on Billiard tables to $1000. The first mentioned bill passed its first reading, and the last was rejected.

Mr. Caldwell presented a bill respecting a Light Infantry Company in Salisbury, commanded by Capt. Lemley. Read and referred to the Military committee.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.—Mr. Gary presented a bill to explain and amend the act of 1819, giving to County Courts the power of regulating separate Elections; Mr. Carson, a bill to keep open for the passage of fish, Main White Oak River, in Rutherford county.

SATURDAY, DEC. 10.—Mr. Melchor presented a bill to amend the first section of an act passed in 1819, concerning the town of Concord; Mr. Borden, a bill to authorize and direct the payment to the Wardens of the Poor in each County, the tax imposed on retailers of spiritous liquors.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the stealing of slaves, &c. which was read the second time, and passed by a vote of 78 to 35.

On motion of Mr. Swain, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the power of the Governor, issuing proclamations for the apprehension of fugitives from Justice, so as to embrace notorious offenders going at large, within as well as without the State.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.—Mr. Polk presented the petition of Jane Whitley, of Mecklenburg, praying to be divorced from her husband Jonathan Whitley. Referred to the committee of Divorce and Alimony.

Mr. Scott presented the memorial of Archibald D. Murphey, stating his intention of publishing a history of the State, and asking the help and patronage of the Legislature. Ordered that the said memorial be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer the same to a special joint committee; and that Messrs. Scott, A. Moore, Shepperd, Spruill and Pugh form the committee on the part of this House.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. Polk in the Chair, on the bill to establish a Bank on behalf of, and for the benefit of the state; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.—Mr. Matthews presented a bill to incorporate the Cotton Plant Steam Boat Company on the Cape-Fear river; which was read the first time, and referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

A message from the Senate, stating that they had appointed a committee on their part, consisting of Messrs. Seawell, Spaight of Craven, Forney, Davidson of Mecklenburg, and Hill of Franklin, to consider the memorial of Archibald D. Murphey.

The following bills from the Senate, passed their first reading: the bill to alter the time of the annual meetings of the General Assembly; the bill to appoint commissioners to contract for the building of a new court house in Wilkes, and for other purposes; and the bill to make valid certain deeds registered in the county of Guilford.

Mr. Scott, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the propriety of so amending the laws prescribing the duties of sheriffs to enable the County Trustees and Wardens of the Poor to proceed by citation against the Sheriffs who may fail to pay over and account for monies received by them, reported that the law in respect requires no amendment. Concurred in.

The bill to prevent protracted litigation, by enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, was read the first time, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.—On motion of Mr. Swain, Doctors Gorham, Drake, and Wilcox were added to the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Medical Board.

Mr. Scott presented the memorial of sundry inhabitants of Orange, on the subject of Sunday Schools. Referred to the committee on Education.

The bill to appoint commissioners to contract for the building of a new court house in Wilkes county, was read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Scott, from the committee on the Judiciary, who were instructed to inquire how far the securities to a constable's bond are bound for notes, judgments, &c. received by that officer, and by him not accounted for, reported that the law is sufficiently comprehensive, and that any alteration or amendment is unnecessary. Concurred in.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. Polk in the Chair, on the bill to establish a Bank on behalf of, and for the benefit of the State; and, after considerable debate, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

MINISTERS TO PANAMA.

The most immediately interesting part of the Message, is the determination to send Ministers to represent the United States at the Congress of Panama. It gives us pleasure to find that this is to be done under instructions to them to act as counsellors only, and with a perfect understanding, between this and the other governments, that no deviation is expected of the United States from that strict neutrality which had been heretofore declared and maintained between the present belligerents—and, of course, that the idea of *alliance* between the United States and those powers is wholly out of question. The functions of the Ministers who are to be sent to that Conference are, nevertheless, of the gravest and most confidential nature, and demand the aid of the longest experience as well as of the best talents of the country.—Conjecture is already busy as to who are to compose the mission. Among the names which have been mentioned, are those of ALBERT GALLATIN and WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD. It is probable, however, though we have no means of knowing the fact, that the seleetion, on whomsoever it devolves, has been already made.

Nat. Int.

From the New-York American.

The manner in which Presidential Electors shall hereafter be chosen in this state, whether by districts, as Members of Congress are now chosen, or by a general ticket, to be voted for throughout the state, was, as our readers may remember, submitted, at the election just closed, to the decision of the people. The public press had very generally taken sides for the general ticket system. The Albany Argus, however, and this paper, together with several of the papers in the western part of the state, expressed a very decided preference for the district system: and it is therefore, with very great satisfaction that we learn, as well from private information as from official returns, that the district system will have an immense majority of the votes. The existing law to that effect will, of course, remain in force.

The President of the United States must certainly feel himself very much obliged to his kind friends, the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, and some two or three others, for their *excellent* and gratuitous advice, given on all occasions of executive business. There is not a movement made nor a word said, but they point out its errors and mistakes; nor a proceeding or writing in contemplation, but they point out the mode of proceeding and give him directions how and what to write! In this *friendly* state of things, when there is so much *wisdom* in Virginia, and such a disposition to dispense it freely to the *needy*, who would not be President! Assuredly no self-consciousness of incompetency will *in future* prevent the acceptance of this station by any body. ☞We recommend that the constitution of the United States be altered, so as to make Virginia the Metropolitan Territory, the *Enquirer office* the sessions room of the Cabinet, and the *Wigwam* the Secretary of State's office; the other offices may be located according to the residences of the several *wise men* who take so much interest in the affairs of state:—The officers of government, from the President down to the porter of the clerks' office, to be selected from a list of names to be furnished by the editors of the Enquirer, their heirs and assigns forever. *Baltimore Patriot.*

A wise public spirit.—The city of Boston has appropriated $78,500 for the benefit of its schools during the current year.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1825.

We have received the report of the committee appointed at the last session of the legislature, to prepare and report a plan of Public Education. It recommends the dividing of each county into school districts, of convenient size; erecting school-houses and houses for teachers, in the same; the appointment, by the county courts, of a board of school commissioners for each county, and by these boards subordinate committees, for each district; and provides for the support of the schools, and for defraying the other necessary expenses, by a tax, to be levied and collected in the same manner as other taxes. We like the plan recommended by the committee, with the exception of some parts of it; but we have not the remotest idea that it will receive the sanction of the legislature, unless it undergo such modifications as will probably destroy its utility.

We shall publish the report in our next paper; and our columns will be open to well-written and temperate discussions of its merits.

We give, in this week's paper, a sketch of the proceedings of Congress, as far as they have reached us; and we shall continue it weekly, as much in detail as our limits will permit. Our summary of congressional proceedings will be taken from the *National Journal*, a paper which, from the diversified talent that it exhibits, its various and interesting selections, and its general management, is deservedly ranked among the most able papers in the country; and we mention it now, as the source to which we shall be indebted for the doings and debates of Congress, to save the repetition of a weekly acknowledgment.

The bill more effectually to prevent treating at elections, has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of 64 to 47. Unless public opinion discountenance the practice of treating at elections, legislative enactments and penalties will be perfectly nugatory.

The bill to establish Courts of Equity in this state, separate from the Courts of Law, has been lost in the Senate by a vote of 35 to 21.

Virginia.—John Randolph has been elected to the Senate of the U. States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Barbour to the War Department.

John Tyler has been elected Governor of the State, in the place of Mr. Pleasants, his constitutional term of service having expired.

Beware of Counterfeits!—We learn from the Raleigh Register, that counterfeit *Twenty Dollar* Notes of the State Bank of North-Carolina are in circulation. They are said to be well executed, and therefore may be easily palmed on the community. It will be well for all, who are offered notes of this description, to examine them carefully before they take them.

New Papers.—Proposals are issued for two additional papers in this state, one to be published at Greensborough, by Wm. Potter, and the other at Newbern, by Philip Du-Val. We wish them every success, and better *pay* than the brethren of the craft generally receive.

The editor of the *Milton Gazette* seems to be a good deal nettled at the election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives *friendly* to the administration, and wonders if it is so, that the friends of the administration in Congress are greater in number than the "Crawford and Jackson men united." We did not know before that the friends of these two gentlemen *had* united in opposition to the administration; and we feel somewhat obliged to the editor of the Gazette for letting the secret out, although we suspect he has done it rather prematurely. Can he tell us how far the coalition extends, and what are its ulterior views?

A letter from *Milledgeville* to the editors of the Georgian, states that Silver "of the finest quality" has been found in some part of the *territory lately acquired by the Creek Treaty.* The samples of ore carried to Milledgeville afford twenty-five per cent. of pure silver.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Manchester, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, having left that port on the 8th ult. bringing also London papers of the 6th. The most prominent feature in the news thus received, is the confirmation of the report relative to the failure of Mr. Samuel Williams, of London, to which we made a brief reference in our paper of yesterday. The amount of his failure is variously estimated. One account makes the demand on him not less than seven millions sterling; while another brings it down to about four hundred thousand pounds sterling. A private letter which we have before us, states that about a million sterling will be the true amount, or nearly 4½ millions of dollars. The Morning Herald of October 25, says:

"The event threw a perfect gloom over the city yesterday afternoon. Mr. ——— was a man much respected as a merchant as well as in private life. It is said the gentleman who has failed, is by birth an American. It is related of him, that on his passage to this country about thirty years ago, the vessel which he was on board of, was suddenly run down in the night by another. On the alarm, Mr. W. hastened on deck in his shirt, and finding the vessel sinking, he sprung upon the bowsprit of the other, and scarcely had done so before his own ship sunk, and every other soul on board perished."

It is further stated, that a committee are of opinion that the property will pay from ten to fifteen shillings in the pound; and, that in consequence of Baring & Co. and Wilson, and Mr. Timothy Wiggins, of Boston, coming forward and taking up many of the acceptances, the injury will be less than was at first apprehended.

The marriage between the Marquis of Wellesley and Mrs. Patterson is given at some length of detail in the English papers. Her property is estimated at 186,000 pounds, in the 3½ per cent. stock, besides her claims on the British and American governments, and her landed property in the United States. As she is a Catholic, some sensation has been produced among both the Orange and the catholic parties of Ireland, on the one side by the fear, on the other by the hope, that this marriage will lead to some melioration of the condition of the Catholic population.

The market at Liverpool remains about the same as it was by our last advices.

The latest Paris papers received at London, state that there has been a total change in the Spanish cabinet—M. Zea and all the other members having been removed. It was not known who were to fill the vacancies. With regard to Greece, there is little that is new. A letter published in a Paris paper of the 26th Oct. mentions that the campaign was considered at an end, by the returning of Ibrahim Pacha to the coast and the retreat of Redchid from before *Missolonghi.* There was a report that the Alexandria fleet had been defeated by Miaulis. These need confirmation. The report of Ibrahim being killed by a nephew of Hussein Bay, it appears was a fabrication.

'Port Mahon, Oct. 5.—The Greeks are triumphant—the Egyptian fleet has retired to Alexandria; and the Turkish fleet to Constantinople. The Greek fleet have taken nearly 60 transports.'

Mr. Radcliffe, husband of the late Mrs Radcliffe, author of the Mysteries of Udolpho, the Italian, the Romance of the Forest, &c. and who died about the year 1822, has consented to publish a romance which this celebrated lady left behind her, which, it is said, will be found quite worthy of her fame.

The comet steam Boat, on her way from Inverness to Glasgow, with between 60 and 70 passengers, came in contact with the Ayr steam baggage boat, about an hour after midnight, between the 19th and 20th of October, by which her starboard bow was stove in, and she went down in about 3 minutes. Out of the whole number on board, it is supposed that only 12 persons were saved. The details are long and heart-chilling. The vessel which caused the accident, instead of rendering assistance, put on additional steam and left the scene of destruction. A Captain *Southerland* and his wife were on board. They had been married only five weeks. When Mrs. *Southerland* became suddenly conscious of the danger, she exclaimed—"Oh, my God! my God! she's sinking—we're lost!"—and clasping her husband round the neck, sunk with him into the abyss of water. One of the survivors says, sleeping or waking, the horrors of the scene were apparent in his mind, and he would rather amuse himself in any way than suffer himself to fall asleep.

A good device.—A book is said to have just appeared in London without title page, designation, or printer's name, consisting entirely of a list of men notorious about town for running in debt and not paying; or, as the phrase among them is, not caring *who suffers.* The first number contains 4,000 of such names, greatly to the annoyance of many, who may perhaps be thus shamed into honesty. It is threatened to be continued periodically.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, DEC. 5.—On Saturday morning last, the house of Mr. Wm. Scott, about ten miles from town, on the Marietta road, was burnt to the ground, and, awful to relate, Mr. Scott consumed therein!—We learn that on the previous afternoon, he being intoxicated, ordered his family out of doors and drove them off the premises. About dark, as he was returning home, having been to procure more liquor, he called at the house where his family were, and requested admittance, which was refused; he then ordered their return home, which they also refused;—and he departed, swearing and threatening to burn his house with its contents and himself within it! It is conjectured by some that he deliberately set fire to the house and remained in it until he was consumed; and by others that he became so drunk, that on the fire accidentally occurring, he was unable to stop it, or extricate himself; but, from his previous threats, and the fact of a favorite bible of his own having been found removed to a safe place, with some of his clothes partly burnt; while some books of his wife's were torn to pieces and strewed around the house, the former conjecture seems most probable. It is a shocking warning for habitual drunkards. Some of his bones were found on Saturday morning among the ruins, and decently interred.

Parricide.—Thousands in the commonwealth are acquainted with John Brown, an old revolutionary soldier, who has served so many years, and so faithfully as a door keeper to the house of delegates. The unfortunate man has fallen by the hand of his own son. On Saturday last, the son shot the father; but as the old man did not fall dead, the son seized an axe, struck him on the head, perhaps nearly separated it from the body, and mangled it in a most distressing manner. Another of the sons hearing of the terrible catastrophe, approached his brother with a gun, who immediately attempted to fly; but the irritated son shot at him, and merely grazed him on the cheek with one partridge shot. The parricide then stopt, and returned the fire, which unfortunately took effect on the body of his brother, whose life is despaired of; some negroes, who had been prevented from interfering by the fear of his gun, then stept up and arrested the murderer. On Saturday morning, he was committed to jail in New Kent County. Our informant states, that the unfortunate Parricide is supposed to have been for some time *deranged.* *Richmond Enquirer.*

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The Philadelphia Aurora states that this work is proceeding with increased rapidity and vigor; that there is a force now employed exceeding 1500 men; and that of these upwards of 600 are at work on the low grounds between the Delaware and St. George's.

New articles of Commerce.—On Friday evening, the canal boat Farmer's Daughter, of Skaneateles, arrived at Albany, from Jordan, 190 miles in the interior of New-York, with a cargo of *one thousand live turkies, geese and ducks.* They were immediately taken on board a vessel bound to N. York, for their ultimate destination, the *West Indies!!* *Balt. Patriot.*

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15.—Cotton, sales 13 a 13¾; Bacon a 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 20 a 21; Corn, 65 a 70; Flour, super. 5½ Flaxseed, 90; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 50; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 11 a 14; Salt, Liverpool, 100, Turk's Island, &c. 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 45.

Cheraw, Dec. 13.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 30 a 40—Peach, 50; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, nominal, 12½ a 13; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 24; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 45 a 50; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Charleston, Dec. 12.—Cotton, 13½ a 14½; corn, 66 a 68; bacon, 6 a 6½; apple brandy, 36 a 38; whiskey, 27 a 28; beeswax, 31 a 32; iron, 4½ a 4¾; coffee, prime green, 19 a 20, inf. to good, 15 a 18; sugar, brown, 10½ a 11, muscovado, 10 a 11, loaf do. 18 a 21; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 42 a 43, Turk's Island, 50 a 55; molasses, 40.

Look Sharp!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and make payment.

DAVID PARKS.

December 24, 1825. 3t65

Sports of the Turf!

THE inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend at Spring's old race paths, on Monday, the 26th instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 perhaps, to witness racing unequalled in the state, between the noted horse *Lake Ponchartrain* and *Sir Peter Ben Wizzle*, both old horses, the one in good case, and the other in no case at all, although doubtless his pedigree may be traced to a famous steed in the sporting annals of old England,

Whose strutting ribs on both sides show'd
Like furrows he himself had ploughed.

N. B.—Distance, one mile and repeat.

Deeds for sale, at this Office.

Debtors and Creditors, ATTENTION.

AS I have been beating about in this parallel of latitude for a considerable time, and have encountered variable winds, together with a very heavy sea, I find upon close examination, that I am near an enemy's coast, making no headway; and my latitude by account not agreeing with my latitude by observation, has completely brought me to an anchor; however, I have thought it most advisable, (instead of lying here upon expense,) to square my yards by the lifts and braces, get under way, and endeavor to make the first port that has a safe harbour and good anchorage.

Therefore,

On Thursday, the 29th day of this month, I will offer for sale, at my present dwelling, (on the Old Nation road, adjoining Capt. Thomas Spratt's,) without any kind of reserve, one negro fellow, one girl, 12 years old, very active and likely; 4 good work Horses; one plantation Wagon with gears; Corn, Fodder, Milch Cattle, Pork, Hogs; an elegant Terrestrial Globe, set in a mahogany frame upon brass rollers; together with beds and every necessary article of household and kitchen furniture; farming utensils, &c. All those indebted to me by note or book account, will come forward on that day and settle, as no longer indulgence will be given; and all those to whom I stand indebted, will please prepare their accounts and render them at the same time. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when the terms of sale will be made known.

PETER ULRICK.

P. S.—DEBTORS,

Mind, no shuffling in the ranks, as I am *determined* to close my business and leave this country.

December 19, 1815. 1w

Groceries, &c.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, will in future transact business under the firm of John M'Quay & Co. They have just received an assortment of GROCERIES, together with a few Dry Goods, consisting of the following:—

New England, Windward Islands, and Jamaica, } RUM.
Northern and Holland Gin.
L. P Teneriffe, Madeira, and Old Port, } WINES.
Cheese, Crackers, and Smoked Herrings;
Albany Ale and Porter;
Perfect Love, Life of Man, Cinnamon, Lemon, Raspberry, Noyeau and Peppermint, } CORDIALS
Sweet Oranges, Shell Almonds,
Confectionaries, Spanish Segars,
Candles, Shaving and Bar Soap, &c.
Calicoes, of the latest and most *fashionable prints;*
Lilack and black figured Silk;
With some other Articles in the Dry Good line.
A few men's and women's Shoes.

J. M'QUAY,
1w THOS. A. NORMENT.

Pocket Book found,

NEAR to the subscriber's, living 8 miles south of Charlotte, on the leading road from Camden to Charlotte, supposed to be the property of Pleasant Robison, of Guilford county, N. C. The owner, by proving property and paying for this publication, can have it.

AUGS. ALEXANDER.

Dec. 19, 1825. 3t65

A Bargain for Sale.

WILL be sold, by private contract, a negro WOMAN, and her child three years old. She is a good cook, washer, ironer and seamstress, warranted of honest character, and no runaway. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to Mr. Isaac Hyams in Charlotte, and where the property may be seen.

MICH'L. O'FARRELL.

3t65

Stray.

I HEREBY give notice, that Thos. Whiteside has posted on my Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.

JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina.

Dec. 9, 1825. 3t75

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

November Sessions, 1825.

Middleton Lawing vs. Robert Lawing. } Original Attachment, levied on a tract of land joining A. Dunn and others.

IT is ordered, by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term, 1826, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. Test.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

t72—price adv. $4.

Negroes to Hire.

I *WILL hire, on the 2d day of January next, for one year, one negro Boy and two Girls, belonging to the estate of John Vail, deceased.—Note, at twelve months, with security, will be required.*

JOHN IRWIN, *Adm'r.*

3t64

Notice.

THE members of the Scientific Society will meet at the house of Joseph Blackwood, on the first Saturday in January, 1826. By order of the President,

A. CLARK, *Sec'ry.*

Dec. 14, 1825. 2t63

A fair Warning.

THOSE indebted to the firm of Graham & Wilkinson, and to the subscriber previous to the existence of said firm, are respectfully requested to call and make settlements between now and the first Saturday in January next.—Those who fail to comply with this moderate request, will confirm a belief that they want the indulgence that the law allows them; they will therefore have it indiscriminately, by a tap on the shoulder.

A. GRAHAM.

Dec. 17, 1825. 3t64

Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co partnership in business, under the firm of A. PATTERSON & CO.

G. T. HEARSEY,
A. PATTERSON.

Cheraw, Nov. 21, 1825.

WHOLESALE STORE,

Corner of Front and Church streets, Cheraw.

A. PATTERSON & CO.

Offer for sale, a general and extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Window Glass, Paints, Nails, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, Cotton and Wool Cards, &c.

This establishment being devoted to a business exclusively WHOLESALE, and having arrangements for constant supplies, on the most advantageous terms, is offered with confidence, as worthy the attention and notice of the Merchants of that part of the interior country, which is connected with this place as a market for its produce.

Purchasers for cash or approved paper will be furnished with assortments at such prices as will not fail to be satisfactory.

Nov. 21, 1825. 4i65

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received and are opening, an elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

which they will dispose of upon reasonable terms for cash. They solicit those who feel disposed to favor them with their custom, to call and examine for themselves.

J. D. BOYD & CO.

ALSO,

A fresh supply of the most genuine

Medicines and Paints,

recently received, which were purchased in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Charleston, and which they offer at reasonable terms, to Physicians or any who may wish to purchase articles of this kind.

The following is a list of the Medicines:

Alcohol,	Lee's Pills,
Aquafortis,	Liquorice Ball,
Arrow Root,	Laudanum,
Arsenic,	Manna Flake,
Aloes,	Magnesia Lump,
Arb Uva Ursi,	do Calcined,
Anderson's Pills,	Madder,
Antimony Pulv.	Muriated Tinct Iron,
Antique Oil,	Muriatic Acid,
Acetate Potash,	Oil Peppermint,
Bateman's Drops,	" Cloves,
Balsam Honey,	" Cinnamon,
Balsam Copiva,	" Juniper,
Bark Peruv. Red,	" Vitriol,
do. Yellow,	Oxide Bismuth,
Bark Cinnamon,	Opodeldoc,
Borax,	Prussic Acid,
Blue Stone,	Paregoric,
British Oil,	Pearl Ash,
Canella Alba,	Pulv. Jalap,
Carbonate Ammonia,	do Rhubarb,
Cort. Cascarilla,	Pix Burgundia,
Cubebs Pep.	Pulv. Antimonialis,
Cheltanham Salts,	do Ipecacuanha,
Cantharides,	Pill Poxes,
Castor Oil, in vials,	Pearl Barley,
do. ½ pts. do. pts.	Quick Silver,
do. quarts,	Red Sanders,
Cream Tartar,	Rosin Yellow,
Cloves,	do White,
Columbo Root,	Spts. Lavender compd.
Caustic Lunar,	Spts. Nitre, bottles,
Caraway Seed,	do in vials,
Calomel,	Soda Powders,
Ess. Bergamot,	Spts. Vol. Aromatic,
do Lemon,	Stoughton's Bitters, in vials,
do Peppermint,	do. in qrt. bottles,
do Cinnamon,	Spts. Hartshorn,
Epsom Salts,	Squills
Glauber do	Extract Elaterium,
Fol. Sennæ,	Durable Ink,
Fowler's Solution,	Salt Petre,
Flor. Sulphur,	Sulphate Quinine,
Flie Stone,	*Swaim's Panacea,*
Gum Ammoniac,	Sal. Eratus,
" Opium,	Tapioca,
" Arabic,	Tart. Emetic,
" Kino,	Tart. Salts,
" Scammony	

PAINTS, &C.

Gum Copel,	White Vitriol.
do Shellac,	Spanish Brown,
do Terra de Scienna,	White Lead,
Prussian Blue,	Crom. Yellow,
Verdigris,	Patent Yellow,
do distilled,	Gold Leaf,
Stone Ochre,	Silver do
Glue,	Rose Pink,
Umber Turk,	Rotten Stone,
Drop Lake,	C. H. Pencils,
Copel Varnish,	Paint Brushes,
Yellow Ochre,	Sponge, fine,
Red Lead,	Wafers,
Litharge,	Nutmegs,
Vermillion,	Scotch and
Annatto,	Maccoboy Snuff,
Spanish Whiting,	Lamp Black,
Sugar Lead,	Court Plaster.

December 6. 61if

DR. J. D. BOYD

INFORMS his friends, that he has removed his Medicines to the Counting-room of the Store house, formerly occupied by John Boyd, but now occupied by J. D. Boyd & Co.

The Doctor still continues the practice of Physic, and will attend to all applications with as much promptitude as possible.

Charlotte, Dec. 6, 1825. 61if

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber has one hundred acres of good LAND for sale, all in the woods, five miles west of Charlotte, on a north fork of Sugar Creek, well situated and as productive as any in the county, for cotton, corn or wheat; and an excellent stream and seat for a Cotton Machine or a Saw Mill. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

Dec. 15, 1825. 3i64

Notice.

THERE will be hired, for the term of twelve months, on Monday, the 2d day of January next, at the house of Mrs. O. Dinkins, a number of valuable NEGROES, and some good Land to rent for the same time.

J. SMITH, *Guard'n.*

Dec. 7, 1825.—3i63

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

POETRY.

SHE HAS NO HEART.

She has no heart, but she is fair—
The rose, the lily can't outvie her;
She smiles so sweetly, that the air
Seems full of light and beauty nigh her.
She has no heart, but yet her face,
So many hues of youth revealing,
With so much liveliness and grace,
That on my soul 'tis ever stealing.
She has no heart, she cannot love,
But she can kindle love in mine—
Strange that the softness of a dove
Round such a thing of air can twine.
She has no heart—her eyes though bright,
Have not the brightness of the soul;
'Tis not the pure and tender light,
That love from seraph beauty stole.
'Tis but a wild and witching flame,
That leads us on awhile through flowers;
Then leaves us, lost in guilt and shame,
To mourn our vain departed hours.
Go then from me—thou canst not chain
A soul whose flight is wing'd above:
Turn not on me thine eye again;
Thou hast no heart, thou canst not love.

PERCIVAL.

Variety.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

FORTY YEARS IN THE WORLD,

Or, Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life.

We have often thought how aptly the varieties of volumes may be compared to the varieties of vehicles now in fashion. There the poet of high degree dashes along the parnassian course like a chaise and four;—then there is the lumbering quarto, heavy outside and in, like a broad wheeled wagon, differing, however, in not leaving such deep traces behind; then your modern novels, barouches with their fine ladies exhibitionizing, and all your chaises, gigs, dennets, stanhopes, cabriolets (these are authors with their hoods up masquerading incognito,) curricles, (though these by the bye are gone out of fashion, authors no longer hunt in pairs, *a la* Beaumont and Fletcher,) tilburies, &c. may all find their likenesses in the divers hotprssed, unpressed, compressed tomes of modern myriads of literati.—The one before us has its similitude as well as the rest: we cannot but compare it to a stage-coach with a great variety of passengers, paths, and places, where even if the company be rather common place, yet there is both variety and plenty of amusement.—Its author seems to have considered the great business of life not so much to eat as to write; he describes every scene, and sketches every character he meets with.—His Indian remembrances are the best part of the book; he vouches for the truth of the following tale:

"I led my friend towards the Parsee cemetery on the seashore. The Parsees neither burn nor bury the bodies of their dead, but expose them in two receptacles, one for males, and the other for females, made of solid masonry, and open only at the top for the admission of birds of prey. Having deposited the corpse in one of those sepultures through a door at the bottom, it is left slightly covered with a muslin cloth, to be devoured. The bones are then carefully collected and buried in an urn, with certain ceremonies. This mode of sepulture was common in ancient times, in some part of Persia. It excites surprise now, by its seeming barbarism: and that it should be practised by such an enlightened and humane tribe as the Parsees of Bombay, who are very justly called the Quakers of the East, is strange. Precept and example will, however, school the human mind to any thing; and, therefore, we need not wonder at strange customs when we reflect, that our own are considered surprising and ridiculous in their turn.

"As we were nearing this curious golgotha, we beheld about 40 men and women, whom we recognized as forming a Parsee funeral procession. Amidst them was a corpse, which we found afterwards to be the body of a young female on a cot, or low bed, that served for her bier; they all seemed to be her near relations; and instead of the solmn decency which I had before observed at such ceremonies, this exhibited hurry and secrecy: the hour was unusually early: the lamentations were not loud;—there was no beating of the breast by the women; but, in long dresses, smeared with ashes and paint, and with dishevelled hair streaming to the morning breeze, they were uttering low groans and imprecations. Tears were flowing copiously down two of the women's cheeks, and we could hear them lament that ever they had been born, and uttered wildly suppressed rejoicings that she whom they bore along was dead. When they arrived at the receptacle, instead of unlocking the door, and placing the body on the platform with tenderness, it was thrown with apparent detestation, from the parapet; and we heard the echo of its fall with a chil of horror.

"All this naturally roused my curiosity; and through the instrumentality of Hormongee and Monongee, to the latter of whom I promised the interest respecting the canteen, by way of bribe for divulging the secrets of his sect, I received the following particulars, which I have every reason to believe perfectly true, and in strict accordance with Parsee usage:

"Limgee Dorabjee, a respectable trader in jewels, had a daughter called Yamma, whose beauty equalled the lustre of the finest diamond. She appeared, among the virgins of her tribe, as a gem of Golconda amidst beads of glass. Her parents saw in her, as in a flattering mirror, their fondest wishes. They pearled her jet black hair with many a costly transparent row; their rubies in burning glow were pendant from her delicate ears; their sapphires from her graceful nose; while many a far famed mine glittered on her bosom, sparkled on her fingers and arms, and shed its light on her toes and ankles. Gold and silver gave splendor to her dress; in short, in the impassioned phrase of Lord Byron, and perhaps with less of poetical hyperbole—

"She was a form of life and light,
"That seen became a part of sight."

This charming young Parsee, or Peri, was about fourteen years old, an age at which the female figure attains the sound perfection of beautiful ripeness in India. Indeed, marriage takes place at a much earlier period of life; but, in Yamma's case, the young man to whom she was affianced had been detained at Surat nearly two years by important commercial affairs, in which he was deeply concerned; and the expensive ceremony of wedlock, had been postponed from time to time, in anxious expectation of his return.

"Yamma's prospects were bright as the star of Venus. In her tribe women are treated with great consideration, act an important part in the public and private concerns of their husbands, go unveiled, and, in point of personal freedom, they are under no restraint beyond that which delicacy and the custom of their mothers impose. The Parsee usages, with respect to marriage, are founded on the happiness of domestic life, and they povide for the preservation of purity in the fair sex so effectually, that it is the boast of this admirable class of the Indian community that their wives never prove unfaithful; nor is there an instance of prostitution among their daughters. Indeed, their character in this respect is so well established at Bombay, that it is believed every aberration from virtue is punished with immediate death, and the notoriety of the family disgrace carefully suppressed. Parsee laws and usages are so well framed for the prevention of crime and the adjustment of disputes, that an instance scarcely ever occurs of a reference to British justice. A parsee can have but one wife. If she die, her family are bound to find a widow for the forlorn one's second mate; for he is not allowed to marry a young girl, as with us, in his old age; nor is he obliged to wed again, should he be desirous of preserving fidelity to his departed half.

The same rule holds if the husband dies, his family are bound to find a widower, in compliance with a wish on the subject indicated by the lady's friends. By this judicious arrangement the frailties of human nature are restrained, and converted into a public benefit. The Parsee women receive the advantages of education; many of them can read, write, play on the Italian guitar, make up accounts accurately; and, in some transactions I have had with them, they appeared very sensible and intelligent. All public business however is transacted by the men.—The women do not appear in mixed company; but in influencing affairs, and in private negociations, they are powerful instruments.

Such was the lovely Yamma, and such were the promises of hope, when it was her fate to be rescued from imminent peril by the intrepidity of Captain S———. She had accompanied her mother, in a covered and gorgeously decorated hackery, to a garden house which belonged to her father, on Colubah. They staid in the garden rather longer than their attendants wished, pleased with its cooling fruits, neat walks, silver streams, and shady trees. The golden banna, glittering mangoe, imperial jack, attracted their gaze and touch. At length their bullocks, in spendid housings, proud of the music of siver bells, which played in suspension from their necks, approached the bed of the tide which I have before described as separating the island of Calabah from Bombay. The raft was beginning to ply in the lower part of the channel, but the carriage road, along the crest of the high rock, was passable though the rising tide might be seen glittering in streams across its black ravines. The drivers and runners calculated that the bullocks would cross before the tide covered the rocks, and they urged them at full speed. A stong breeze, however, came into Bombay harbour, with the flow from the ocean;—and before the hackery reached the shore, the ladies saw with terror that the devouring element was floating them, that their footmen were swimming, and striving to keep the bullocks' heads towards the land. Alarm soon finds utterance. The mother and daughter mingled their cries, and wept in pity more for each other than for themselves; but their agony was drowned by the roar of the flood, and the crowd at the ferry was too much absorbed in their own views, and too distant had it been otherwise, to afford them aid.

"At this awful moment Capt. S———, was galloping from the fort; and hoping that he should be in time to cross the rocks, he made directly for the course of the hackery, saw the life-struggle of the men, heard the piercing cry for help by the women, and plunged in to their assistance. His horse was a strong docile Arab, and Capt. S——— being exceedingly fond of field sports, had accustomed him to swim rivers, and even the lower part of this ferry, though a quarter of a mile wide. The horse, therefore, swam as directed, to the hackery, and Capt. S———, having perfect confidence in his strength and steadiness, placed the daughter, who was as light as a fairy, before him—and with the mother clinging behind, gained the shore in safety, while the hackery and bullocks were swept away by the force of the tide. The terror of the animals, preventing their effectual struggle, destroyed them; for a moment after the perilous rescue of the ladies, the hackery was upset, and the bullocks were drowned.

"Many battles and dangers require a longer time in description than in action. It was just so in this case. Short, however, as the time had been, a crowd was gathering; and not only the ladies, but all tongues were loud in thanking Capt. S———for his gallant conduct. Meanwhile he gazed on Yamma with wonder, and she on him with grateful surprise. Many of the Parsees have fair complexions, and Yamma's was transparently so. Indeed, she looked, though pale with fright, and dripping with brine, so much like Venus rising from Ocean's bed, that S——pronounced her, in his own mind, the loveliest of the creation. He galloped to the fort, procured palankeens, and saw the fair Parsees conveyed home in safety.

"I wish for Capt. S———'s sake—I wish for the sake of a happy termination to my story—that his acquaintance with Yamma had here terminated; but I am impelled, by the laws of history and the nature of my information, to proceed, not with the wing of fancy, but with the plume of plain matter-of-fact. In short, then, Capt. S——— used every means in his power to win the love of Yamma. He corresponded with her through the medium of fakiers, or religious mendicants and fortune-tellers. He loved her to distraction; he offered to marry her; for S. had a soul too noble to ruin the object of his adoration. She listened to the magic of his addresses; she forgot all the customs of her tribe; she offered her lover opportunities of seeing her; he visited her in the disguise of a hindoo astrologer, and she agreed to leave father and mother and follow him for life. Unfortunately they were discovered, and so promptly followed by three stout and well-armed Parsees, that S———was nearely killed in an unequal contest to preserve his prize; and poor Yamma was returned to her enraged and disgraced family.

"The reader may conceive her terror and confusion—how she protested her purity and innocence—how she was disbelieved and upbraided—how S——stormed and raved—how he offered her family every reparation that an honorable man could make, and how they spurned his terms with indignation and contempt. He cannot, however, so easily picture what followed, for he may not have believed or known that such scenes occur in the world. Well, I must briefly describe it—no, I cannot dwell upon it. I will hurry it over, merely sketching the outline, and turning with horror even from my own faint colours.

"The heads of the tribe were assembled, and on the oath of secrecy having been taken, the fair Yamma was introduced, arrayed as a bride, and decorated as the daughter of the rich jeweller, Limjee Dorabjee. After certain ceremonies, her mother and grand-mother approached her, where she sat like a beautiful steatue, and presenting a poisoned bowl and a dagger, said in a firm tone, "Take your choice."—"Farewell, mother! farewell, father! farewell, world!" replied the heroic Parsee daughter, taking the deadly cup: "Fate ordained that this should be Yamma's marriage"—and she drained its contents! Her leaden eyes were watched till they closed in death: she was then stripped, arrayed as a corpse, and conveyed to the receptacle of the dead, as I have described.

"When S———heard that Yamma was gone, and suspected that she had been murdered, according to the custom of the Parsees, the noble fabric of his brain gave way, and reason fell from her throne. "My horse, my horse!" cried he; and as he patted his war-neck, the seise saw the fire of his tear-starred eye and trembled. Away went horse and rider—far behind ran the groom.—heard the hoof of thunder on the ground, and his master's voice urging his spirited steed toward the foaming surf—then a loud explosion, as of breaking billows;—and on gaining the sea-shore, he saw a black point on the stormy surface of the ocean, but he never saw the brave S———and his Arab more!"

These three volumes would have been better reduced to one: but still there is considerable amusement, and indeed information scattered through their pages.

THE EMPIRE OF WOMEN.

In the education of females, you plant the oak, round which the ivy twines and aspires; that is, the example which irresistibly attracts, nay commands, in the great cause of virtue and religion. That women are susceptible of stronger and more lasting impressions than men, we see, by the almost invariable constancy and fidelity of their attachments—even the slight tincture of the serious, which their fashionable education imparts, is seldom obliterated by all the hurry and confusion of a life of gaiety and pleasure. You will rarely, perhaps never, see a woman, to whom any idea of religion has been communicated, entirely abandon a compliance with any of its external duties; or insult its principles, by the language of profaneness and contempt. There is a fervour in the soil of a female heart, which never misses sending up what it receives, be the culture ever so scanty; when abundant, the return is invariably glorious.—We have numberless examples of women in the Holy Writings, and in every period of Christianity, that fill us with astonishment, at the sacred sublimity and heroism of their characters—and the history of the Pagan world, particularly the austere and virtuous days of the Greecian and Roman commonwealths, afford likewise the most illustrious proofs that the *sex*, when properly directed, can be *more* than the rival of *man*, in every action, every sacrifice that goes to dignify and exalt the human name. From the very appearauce of female depravity, we recoil, as from something shocking and unnatural; while men the most immoral and abandoned are always overawed, and not unfrequently reformed, by the contemplation of female excellence. Even the most profligate libertines approach it, with a secret reverence which they cannot account for, and are equally unable to repress. Wonderful, that a creature naturally so defenceless, so weak in conformation, so timid in her ways, so unaspiring in her pursuits, so humble in her destination; born, I may say, to serve; should yet, under certain circumstances, possess an empire that nothing can resist, that renders her very silence eloquence, her entreaties law, nay, her presence alone superior to the most awful considerations, in the control of licentiousness and vice. Yet so it is, such has universal experience declared to be the ascendency of virtue and religion in woman. KIRWAN.

BEAUTY.

Beauty (says STEELE) has been the delight and torment of the world ever since it began. The philosophers have felt its influence so sensibly, that almost every one of them has left us some saying or other, which intimates that *he too* well knew the power of it. ARISTOTLE has told us, that a graceful person is a more powerful recommendation than the best letter that can be written in our favor.—PLATO desires the possessor of it to consider it as a mere gift of nature, and not perfection of our own. SOCRATES calls it a short-lived tyranny; THEOPHRASTUS a silent fraud, because it imposes upon us without the help of language: but I think CARNEADES spoke as much like a philosopher as any of them, though more like a lover, when he called it *Royalty without force!* It is not indeed to be denied, that there is something irresistible in a beauteous form: and the most severe willnot pretend, that they do not feel an immediate prepossession in favor of the handsome.

MIRTH AND CHEERFULNESS.

Mirth is short and transient—cheerfulness fixed and permanent. Those are often raised into the greatest transports of mirth, who are subject to the greatest depressions of melancholy; on the contrary, cheerfulness, though it does not give the mind such an exquisite gladness, prevents us from falling into any depths of sorrow. Mirth is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment; cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

THE TEA CUP.

It would surprise a modern fine lady (says WARNER, in his tour,) were I to tell her that the *cup* from which she *sips her tea*, had been through the hands of upwards of twenty workmen before it met her lips; but such is the fact. For if we retrace the process, we find the following persons employed for the purpose:—the man who grinds the articles for the composition—the man that mills them—the person that calcines them—the grinder of the lumps—the sifter—the attender on the vats—the temperer—the thrower—the driver—the spout maker who forms the spouts and handles—the thrower—the handler who puts them on—the biscuit fireman—the blue painter—the dipper who immerses them in the glaze—the trimmer who clears them of irregularities in glazing—the gloss fireman—the sorter—the painter—the enamel fireman, and the burnisher.

DR. JOHNSON.

When Dr. JOHNSON courted Miss PORTER, whom he afterwards married, he told her, "that he was of mean extraction, that he had no money, and that an uncle of his had been hanged!" The Lady, by way of reducing herself to an equality with him, replied, "that she had no more money than himself, and that though none of her relations had been hanged, she had *fifty* who *deserved* hanging."

The following eloquent sketch of the Free Schools of Masachusetts, is an extract form a Sermon of the Rev. Mr. GREENWOOD, on the Anniversary of the "*Boston Female Asylum.*"

Speaking of the policy of those governments which discourage the general diffusion of knowledge, Mr. Greenwood observes:—"Far different were the views of those gifted patriarchs who founded a new empire here. They were determined that all their children should be taught of the Lord; and side by side with the humble dwellings, which sheltered their heads from the storms of a strange world, arose the school house and the House of God. And ever after the result has been peace, great unexampled peace; peace to the few who gradually encroached on the primeval forests of the land, and peace to the millions who have now spread themselves abroad in it from border to border. In the strength and calm resolution of that peace, they stood up once and shook themselves free from the rusted fetters of the old world; and in the beauty and dignity of that peace they stand up now, self-governed, orderly and independent, a wonder to the nations. If a stranger should inquire of me the principal cause and source of the greatness of my country, *would* I bid him look on the ocean widely loaded with our merchandize, and proudly ranged by our navy; or on the lands where it is girdlea by roads and scored by canals and burthened with the produce of our industry and ingenutiy? Would I bid him look on these things as the spring of our prosperity? Indeed I would not. Nor would I show him our colleges and literary institutions, for he can see nobler ones elsewhere. I would pass all these by; and would lead him out by some winding highway among the hills and woods, and when the cultivated spots grew small and unfrequent and the houses became few and scattered, and a state of primtive nature seemed to be immediately before us, I would stop in some sequestered spot, and directed by a steady hum, like that of bees, I would point out to him a lowly building, hardly better than a shed, but full of blooming, happy children, collected together from the remote and unseen farm-houses, conning over their various tasks, or reading with a voice of reverential monotony, a portion of the Word of God; and I would bid him note that even here, in the midst of poverty and sterility, was a specimen of the thousand nurseries in which all our children are taught of the Lord, and formed some to legislate for the land, and all to understand its constitution and laws, to maintain their unspotted birthright, and contribute to the great aggregate of the intelligence, the morality, the power and peace of that mighty commonwealth."

The house of Longman & Co. in London, sells five millions of volumes yearly. They employ 60 clerks, pay $25,000 a year for advertisments, (remarkable enough!) and give constant employment to at least 250 printers and bookbinders.